North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851. NO. 74.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Fur; dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 23d of May, a negro man, PEYTON, aged twenty-two years. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about six feet one or two inches high, and weighs from one hundred and eighty to ninety pounds; he has fine white teeth a little swollen beneath the eyes from physical cause, and has a large sore on one of his wrists. When he left home he carried off one of Allen's Revolving Pistols. The last time heard from, he was making his way towards the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road. He has also been seen about Poplar Spring meeting house, and Thos. Alston's plantation, near the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail within the State. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Sr.

Rockrest, Franklin, June 30, 1851. 72—to.

Register insert four times and forward account to this office.

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C, the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of John Nash Bell, an Idiot—who I believe from reliable information to be in this County, as I last heard of him at Bridges old Ferry, twelve miles below this, on the Halifax side of the river. He is of low stature, has black hair, heavy black beard, blue eyes, round shouldered, almost humped backed. Had on when he left home a low crown black hat, blue cloth frock coat, grey cassinet pantaloons. If taken in this county he can be confined in Jail so that I can get him. As an object of pity for humanity's sake, I hope some one will take him up.

O. M. SMITH, *Com.*
Columbian Grove, Lunenburg, Va.

Halifax, N. C., June 25, 1851. 68—2t.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of August next, for the building of a New Brick Jail at Williamston in Martin County, two Stories high, 36 feet long by 24 wide, to be completed on or before the 1st of September, 1852, according to a plan and specifications similar to the general plan of the new Jail in Wayne County, to be exhibited at W. J. Ellison's Office in said Town.

W. J. ELLISON,
ASA BIGGS,
WM. SLADE, } *Com'rs.*

Williamston, June 20, 1851. 68—td.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 19th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll It,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. trench drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons, Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commence ment in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sister are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently. SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manufactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc s and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Tettita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs. John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

For the Benefit of all Concerned,

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will rece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 1851. 45—4.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851.

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London s ze Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at TURNER'S Bookstore,

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of July ensuing.

It is very desirable that pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the session.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Oxford, June 23, 1851. 68—4t.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts. Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c. can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in *Virginia.* Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of *our own* make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 795—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrament at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	$ 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 68—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 68—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," "Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 66—

HO! FOR MEXICO!

Mr. Holden: Having just read two highly interesting Letters of Lieut. Porter, published in the National Intelligencer, on the subject of the soil, climate and productions of Tuspan, Mexico, for the information of your readers I will thank you to give them an insertion in your useful paper.

Products of Mexico. Agriculture is about to assume in this country its natural position and importance. Heretofore it has been held in but a secondary consideration. The cause of this was that land was plenty and the population small; but with the increase of population our agricultural and horticultural necessities have increased. Our lands have also increased, taking into the Union all climates, embracing those similar to the tropics and congenial to the growth of tropical fruits and vegetation. We are now looking Asia-ward for teas, sugar canes, fruits, &c. Some of these articles can no doubt be found nearer home, and can be obtained at but little cost comparatively. I therefore offer, for the benefit of those who feel an interest in this subject, a few agricultural statistics, collected by myself at random during the late Mexican war, while stationed in the provinces of Tuspan and Chincontepec. I must here remark that but very little attention was paid to agriculture in any part of Mexico previous to their independence, or while a colony of Spain, from the fact that the mother country classified her colonies, some of which she devoted to agricultural pursuits, while from others she only abstracted the precious metals. The Island of Cuba on the Atlantic side, and Chili on the Pacific, were encouraged and directed by the Spanish Crown to pursue altogether agriculture. It is a well-known fact that both Chili and Cuba contained mines of copper, silver and gold. These mines were not allowed to be worked; but the mines of Mexico and Peru were extensively worked. In the latter departments agriculture was forbidden; so much so that in Peru wheat was not cultivated, but it was supplied from Chili; and Mexico was supplied in coffee and sugar from Cuba, although both these articles could be supplied by the former in greater quantities and of better quality. She therefore rendered the colonies mutually dependant on each other—in fact, keeping the natural resources of each dormant! Peru possessed naturally a better soil and climate for agriculture than Chili; her natural manures lay in mines inexhaustible, along her coast and on her hills; yet she was not permitted to use them abundantly. Mexico possessed naturally a better soil than Cuba, yet she was not allowed to cultivate more than enough to yield sparingly to her inhabitants; but Cuba was taxed in the agricultural productions to her utmost extent to supply Mexico. The natural productions of the latter were never fully developed, but she was left to herself, and to run wild in a prolific natural growth, without the aid of art; and while agricultural instruments were plenty both in Chili and Cuba, Mexico was destitute of them, and the native was left his matchett only to scratch up his prolific soil.

The provinces of Tuspan and Chincontepec are blessed with all climates. While we find the department of Chincontepec very warm, we have the department of Tonticomatlan both cold and warm. But, in order to give a better idea of these provinces, I will here give their boundaries: They are bounded on the north by the district of Tampico, on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the districts of Papantla (State of Vera Cruz) and Haunchinango, (State of Puebla,) on the west by the district of Hugalla. Its greatest extent from north to south is seventy miles, and from west to east sixty-five miles. It extends sixty miles on the gulf coast. Three rivers empty into the Gulf, off which there is good anchorage; these are Tanguino, Tuspan, and Cazonis. On the latter river there is a French settlement, having purchased their lands under the Mexican law encouraging emigration and settlement. They are employed in rasing *vanilla, sarsaparilla, sugar, cotton, rice,* procuring India rubber from the Palo de Ule, or caoutchouc, which grows in great abundance, gum copal, &c. These are exported to France by the way of Vera Cruz. Tuspan, the beautiful villa, is embraced between three flower-clothed hills, and is built on the banks of the river of the same name, the banks of which are covered with plants and flowers of all varieties; the orchidræ and leguminosea vex the air with their delightful fragrance. The soil and climate are both congenial to vegetation; the river abounds in fish; the wood resounds with the wild sweet notes of the feathered songster. The river meanders through a soil not exceeded in richness and productiveness by any in the world, nor excelled by any of the West India islands in its tropical productions. The guava grows wild; so does the lime and lemon. Coffee, cotton of two kinds, the tree grape, sugar cane, rice, cocoa, tobacco, vanilla, indigo, pimento, sarsaparilla, are the indigenous plants of this department. The forest, plains, banks of streams, and the rivers are prolific in all kinds of woods-flowers and beautiful birds. The rich, gaudy, and fragrant plumerea fatigues the air along the upland banks of the river by its beauty and fragrance; the datora, single and double, with its bell-like blossoms, cloys the senses with its fragrance; and the waters are green and fragrant with the leaves and blossoms of the sea-side daffodil, lotus, and other aquatica. In this nature's favored spot the shades of night are scarcely drawn over you before the ear is assailedby the sweet soft notes of a feathered songster, which comes floating in almost seraphic strains through the calm solitude of the night; you are lulled to sleep imperceptibly, and the senses become dormant in a gush of fragrance and music. The morning is ushered in by the loud scream of the cojoleto, or tufted purple turkey, and the noisy chichilaca and chattering voluble parrot. Every tree-top soon has an occupant of the feathered tribe, making the air melodious with their songs; each hour brings from the shady recesses of the forest a new songster, each day and month its own plant, and each month a climate which vies in healthfulness and balminess with its predecessor. Such are the departments of Tuspan and Chicontepec. It was here in these delightful groves, among its flowers, listening to the delightful songsters, mingling with its kind and hospitable inhabitants, I spent a pleasant year. It is of the productions of this country I intend to give you the dull statistics.

We will commence with sugar cane. This article grows in great abundance, and far superior to any of the Cuba varieties. While the Cuba cane requires to be laid every three years, this will continue to yield in good quantity ten or twelve. It is to be much regretted that the mills here are of such miserable construction; merely made of wood, they simply produce from the cane a material called *peloncilla*, which is done up and sent away to be manufactured into sugar. The quantity of peloncilla to the almud, or ninety square yards, is about seven thousand pounds. I think this character of cane would answer well in Florida or Louisiana, as it grows wild in the mountain district of *Ilamatlan*. The cane can be obtained through the American Consul at Tampico, as there is a constant communication through an interior natural canal from that place to the town of Tuspan.

The tobacco plant grows wild throughout the provinces of Tuspan and Chicontepec. This article is a Government monopoly, and therefore not extensively cultivated by private persons; yet in its wild state it is superior to *the Cuba varieties*. Two crops of tobacco could easily be raised per annum in this part of Mexico, and at much less expense than in any part of the United States.

The country and land is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. It is produced abundantly and of a very superior quality. There are found here two species of cotton, both of long staple—the one a bush, the other a vine, which is very prolific, bearing bolls nearly the whole year, or with the exception of one or two months. In the careless manner it is cultivated and cleaned, ninety yards square produce easily 600 pounds of clean cotton; but I have no doubt, by proper attention, with the aid of machinery, &c., this amount could be vastly increased. I would recommend to our Southern cotton-planters to obtain varieties of the seed, and try them in their plantations. The staple is long and fine.

Three varieties of corn are raised, and two full crops in one year, yielding 70 bushels to the 90 varas, or about 85 yards square. The varieties are soft white, hard yellow, and prolific white, besides a small blue corn of a very prolific kind. Bread from corn is the principal food of the people, as no wheat is raised in the provinces. Ninety square yards will yield annually 140 bushels of corn.

The black beans of the famous frigole grow here in vast quantities, and of a quality far superior to any part of Mexico. Every one who has ever visited any part of Mexico is well acquainted with the famous frigole dish brought on the breakfast table by all Mexicans.

Rice grows in great abundance, and of a finer quality, larger in grain, and whiter, than any in the United States. Ninety yards square yield 1,200 pounds of clean hulled rice: properly cultivated, there is no doubt it would yield much more. I recommend this variety to Southern planters.

Indigo grows wild in every direction, but its culture is entirely neglected. This article could, no doubt, be profitably cultivated, and the whole of the United States could be supplied from the provinces of Tuspan and Chicontepec.

Fustic, well known in commerce as a dye-wood, grows in the extensive forests of this province in great abundance and vast size. Quantities are yearly shipped to France, and from thence to this country. It could be transported direct to the United States at much less expense, and would no doubt be profitable.

Pimento grows wild every where, and is ripe about the month of September.

Sarsaparilla is indigenous, and grows wild in great abundance, and can be obtained all the year round.

Every rancho has its apiary, and honey and wax is in great abundance and cheap. This could no doubt be made a profitable business.

The argave Mexicana, petat, and long-leaved machette grow here in great abundance, and hemp is made from them equal to jute or Sisal. This part of Mexico being near to us, the articles could be obtained here better and cheaper than at Sisal or the East Indies.

Cocoa grows finely and of much better quality than that from Tabasco; but, owing to the port of Tuspan not being one of entry, this article has not been extensively gather for exportation, but is used in preference to all other kinds by the inhabitants.

The india rubber tree grows in great abundance, and the gum produced from it is of a superior quality; yet, owing to the causes stated above, but little is gathered.

Gum copal can be obtained in great abundance from the tree producing it, as it is indigenous to this part of Mexico; besides, many other gums used in commerce can be and are found here in great quantities.

The vanilla aromatica grows well, and those trees adapted to its culture are numerous. This plant, being a parasite, requires for its propagation trees which do not shed their bark—a climate warm, and regular temperature to cure and preserve them. It is used to flavor ice-creams, cakes, candies, soaps, and perfumery. A specimen of this plant can be seen at the National Conservatory; it is worth in commerce from twelve to sixteen dollars per pound. A few vines will yield this quantity. It is one of the most valuable productions of Mexico. I think the vine could be propagated in Florida on the *orange tree*.

Oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas, and pineapples grow in great abundance, of a finer and better quality than those grown in Cuba.

Yours, &c. W. D. PORTER.

[Lieut. Porter's second letter shall appear in our next.]

Obeying Orders. The oldest inhabitant perfectly remembers the Widow Trotter, who used, many years ago, to occupy a small wooden house away down in Hanover street, in somewhat close proximity to Salutation alley. Well, this widow was blessed with a son, who, like Goldsmith, and many other men, distinguished in after life, was the dunce of his class. Numerous were the floggings which his stupidity brought upon him, and the road to knowledge was with him truly a "vale of tears."

One day he came home, as usual, with red eyes and hands.

"O, you blockhead!" screamed his mother—she was a bit of a virago, Mrs. Trotter was—"you've been gettin' another lickin' I know."

"O, yes," replied young Mr. Trotter; "that's one uv the reg'lar exercises—lickin' me. "Arter I've licked Trotter," says the master, "I'll hear the 'rithmatic class." But, mother, to change the subject, as the criminal said when he found the judge was getting personal, is there any arrant I can do for you?"

"Yes," grumbled the widow; "only you're so eternal slow about anything you undertake—so get a pitcher of water, and be four years about it, will ye!"

Bob Trotter took the pitcher, and wended his way in the direction of the street pump; but he had'nt got far, when he encountered his friend, Joe Buffer, the mate of a vessel, issuing from his house, and dragging a heavy sea chest along after him.

"Come Bob," said Joe, "bear a hand and help me down to Long Wharf with this."

"Well, so I would," said Bob, "only you see mother sent me after a pitcher of water."

"What do you care for your mother—she don't care for you. Come along."

"Well," said Bob, "first let me hide the pitcher where I can find it again."

With these words he stowed away his earthern ware under a flight of stone steps, and accompanied his friend aboard ship. The pilot was urging the captain to cast off and take advantage of the wind and tide, but the captain was waiting the arrival of a boy who had shipped the day before, and wishing no good to his eyes for the delay he had occasioned.

At last he turned to Bob and said:

"What do you say, youngster, to shipping with me? I'll treat you well and give you ten dollars a month."

"Should like to go," said Bob, hesitatingly, "but my mother ——"

"Hang your mother," said the captain. "She'll be glad to get rid of you. Come, will you go."

"I hain't got no clothes."

"Here's a chest full. The other chap was just your size, and they'll fit you to a T."

"I'll go."

"Cast off that line there!" shouted the captain, and the ship fell of with the tide and was soon standing down the bay with a fair wind; and every stitch of canvass set. She was bound for the Northwest via Canton and back again, which was then called the double voyage and usually occupied about four years.

In the meantime, the non-appearence of Bob seriously alarmed his mother. A night passed, and the town crier was called into requisition a week, when she gave him up, had a note read for her in the meeting, and went into mourning.

Just four years after the above occurrences, the ship got back to port, and Bob and his friend was paid off. The wages of the widow's son amounted to just four hundred and eighty dollars, and he found on squaring his accounts with the captain that his advances had amounted to the odd tens, and four hundred dollars clear were the fruits of his long cruise.

As he walked in the direction of his mother's house, in company with Joe, he scanned with a curious eye the houses, the shops, and the people that he passed. Nothing appeared changed; the same signs indicated an unchanging hospitality on the part of the same landlords, the same loafers were standing at the same corners—it seemed as if he had been gone only a day. With the old sights and sounds, Bob's old feelings revived, and he almost dreaded to see, debouching from some alley, a detachment of boys, sent by his ancient enemy, the school master to know why he had been playing truant and to carry him back, to receive the customary walloping.

When he was quite near home, he said,

"Joe, I wonder if anybody's found that old pitcher."

He stooped down, thrust his arm under the stone-steps and withdrew the identical piece of earthern ware he had deposited there just four years ago. Having rinsed and filled it at the pump, he walked into his mother's house and found her seated in her accustomed arm-chair. She looked at him for a minute, recognized him, screamed and exclaimed:

"Why Bob, where have you been? What have you been doing?"

"Gettin' that pitcher of water," answered Bob, setting it on the table; I always obeyed orders—you told me to be four years about it; and I was."

Value Given to Cotton in its Transformations. The enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, is shown in the article of Lace, of which there is at the London exhibition, doubtless, a richer display than the world ever saw together before. India, France, Belgium and England are vieing for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer of Manchester furnished samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 430 miles, should the single thread be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited 1200 hanks, of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton.

The first then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 200 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery had arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton is exhibited, worth 200l sterling (1000) per yard. A lace shawl, made in France for the Duchess of Sutherland, is exhibited, the cost of which is 1000l sterling. A bridal dress is shown, for which the owner wants 5000l. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task it put upon her eyes. Just think of simple handiwork enhancing the value of a shilling's worth of cotton to $25,000.

Philadelphia Ledger.

LETTER FROM THE HON. WM. R. KING.

Pine Hills, Dallas County, June 16, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I very much regret that my absence from home deprived me of the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter at an earlier day. I hasten to return an answer. You doubtless attach to my opinions a much greater importance than they deserve, but, as one of your Senators in the councils of the Nation, you have a right to demand them on all political questions, and especially on those affecting your personal security and rights of property. I shall proceed to lay them before you with the frankness that becomes a man. Concealments of opinions, deliberately formed, never has, and I trust never will, constitute any part of my character, public or private. I shall never be deterred from giving utterance, from the apprehension that they may not be in accordance with those which others entertain, or that, by making them known, I may affect injuriously my standing as a public man. This is well understood by those who have known me longest, and know me best. If I fall into error—to which every man is liable—when convinced of it, I promptly admit and retract it, but much as I desire to obtain the approbation of the people I have the honor to represent, I should feel that I was unworthy of the position in which it has pleased them to place me, if, to gain it, I were to trim my sails to every popular breeze and violate the obligations I owe to our common country. I condemn no man for honestly differing with me in opinion, but I have too much self-respect, and, I trust, independence, to surrender my own to please any man or any set of men.

I had supposed that my action on the so-called compromise bill of the last Congress, together with the reasons which governed it, had been so plainly marked by my public declarations and votes as to preclude the possibility of misapprehension. From the tenor of your letter, this seems not to be the case. A brief statement will, I trust, put an end to all doubt or cavil for the future. I was, as you know, one of the committee of thirteen, which reported the compromise bill. Without going into detail, I will only say, it did not receive my sanction in committee, nor *would I, under any circumstances, have given it my support as reported.* The parts to which I principally objected were, the admission of California as a State with a territory more extensive than any three States in the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California with her extravagant limits, would, but for the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution, have been the most violent in opposition to her reception into the Union. She owed her admission, then, to the fact that the people of the slaveholding States were deprived of an equal participation in a territory which, of right, equally belonged to the citizens of all the States. Finding that there was a fixed majority determined to perpetrate this act of injustice, if brought to the direct vote, I made an effort to curtail the limits of the State, so that a territorial government might be established South of the Sierra Nevada. At one time the prospect was fair that my proposition, so proper in itself, would succeed; it however, failed, and California became a State with a thousand miles of seacoast. No man could have felt more indignant than I did at this partial and unjust legislation, but I am free to declare that I have not been able to see in the measure a violation of the Constitution as contended for by many; did I so consider it, I neither could nor would have expressed the opinion that the people of the South *could*, with *honor*, and under the circumstances *should* acquiesce in what had been done. The Constitution simply gives to Congress the power to admit new States, and the only restriction upon the exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be republican. No territorial training is required, no assent of Congress to the formation of the Constitution, previously given, is to be found. The whole matter rests with Congress to exercise a sound discretion.

As respects the Bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to which you particularly call my attention, I wish to be distinctly understood. At an early period of the first session of the last Congress, I declared in my place in the Senate, that I stood ready at any time to authorize the breaking up of those slave marts in the midst of the city—offensive as they were to decency, prejudicial to health and in many respects shocking to humanity. It was my desire to clothe the corporate authorities of the city with the power to abate them as nuisances whenever they conceived it proper to do so; and for such a bill I would unhesitatingly have given my vote—having no fears that by such a measure slavery in the District would be affected injuriously. The people more directly interested entertained no apprehension of the kind—and I think I can say with certainty that nine-tenths of the citizens desired those slave marts to be suppressed. I, however, voted against the bill as it passed, because the penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave; and I *would not, under any circumstances, have given my sanction to emancipation in the District of Columbia, whether as a penalty for the violation of a law, or in any other manner—and I should feel it a bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipating clause whenever proposed.*

Permit me to advert for a moment to the other provisions of the bill as reported by the committee, and for which, after undergoing several modifications, I gave my vote—and first as to the boundary of Texas. I am fully satisfied that in giving my support to the line as agreed on, although I had contended for a different boundary, I was promoting the true interest of Texas and of the whole South. The clamor which has been raised against the measure, "that slave territory had been surrendered to freesoil," has no foundation in fact. Many, however, without giving to the subject a thorough examination, have been made to believe that the boundary of Texas had been established at the time of her annexation, and that her right to the whole territory east of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was unquestioned. Nothing can be more erroneous. When Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with the Texas Commissioners, he openly declared that he considered her true Western boundary to be a line to be drawn through what was known as the desert, lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande. That treaty was rejected by the Senate. At a subsequent session, the resolution which passed, authorizing the admission of Texas, expressly reserved the right of this government to fix, by negotiation with Mexico, her western boundary—nothing was said about the Rio Grande—and thus Texas came into the Union, her western boundary unsettled. The effort to settle it by negotiation having failed, Gen. Taylor was directed to take a position on the east bank of the river—he removed from Point Isabel and encamped opposite Matamoras. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed. What was then said by Mr. Calhoun, the bold, fearless and uncompromising advocate and defender of Southern rights and Southern interests? He denounced, in most indignant terms, the administration of Col. Polk for having involved the country in an unjust and unnecessary war, by the invasion of Mexican territory. Texas, then a State of the Union, had not, in the opinion of that distinguished man, any well-founded claim to any territory bordering on the Rio Grande, and in that opinion he was sustained by many who now denounce, as faithless to the South, all those who aided in securing to Texas the undisputed possession of territory large enough for two States, the right to which they had strongly denied to her. No territory has been surrendered to free-soil, unless the people of Utah and New Mexico, when they form a constitution, and apply for admission as States, think proper to prohibit slavery—and for the unrestricted exercise of this right, we of the South have always contended. Governments were established for these territories in strict accordance with all the territorial acts heretofore passed, with the exception of that for Oregon. There is no restriction as to slavery; and the ablest statesmen, and most distinguished jurists of the South, entertained no doubt that the owners of slaves may with perfect security take them to either of these territories, regardless of the Mexican law.

Had the Southern Senators and Representatives entertained any doubt on this subject, do you suppose that they, one and all, would have voted for the bill known as the Clayton bill; which left the question as to the validity of the Mexican law to be decided by the Supreme court; satisfied as we all were, that that decision could not fail to sustain the rights of the South? Yet then, as now, the advocates for resistance contended that the law of Mexico excluded slavery. That they did not themselves believe what they so roundly asserted, is apparent from the fact that they voted against the amendments to the appropriation bill of the same session, which authorized the President to establish territorial governments, saying nothing on the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction, that they came very near defeating the passage of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, to which, after the rejection of the Clayton bill, we had attached the provision.

My only reason for voting in favor of the proposition to repeal the Mexican law, when made at the last session, was, that I knew property to be sensitive, and I feared that many persons might be deterred from removing with their slaves to those territories, even should the discovery of valuable mines render their labor profitable, after the opinions of such men as Clay and Webster were given in favor of the validity of the Mexican law abolishing slavery. *For that reason, and that alone, I would again vote for its repeal.*

You say that I am claimed by the Union-submission party of your county. If the claim set up rests upon the supposition that I am an advocate for the formation of a third party, either State or federal, it is most erroneous. When attempted at Washington, during the last session, I think I may safely say that no one contributed more to defeat the movement than I did. I have always considered the good old Democratic party as the true Union party; and that nothing more is required to put down sectional divisions, and preserve peace and harmony, than to have the government administered in strict conformity with democratic principles. I have ever been a State Rights man of the Jefferson school, and can fearlessly appeal to my whole public life in proof of the assertion. I am not, however, prepared to admit that the States possess either the constitutional or the reserved right to secede from the Union. I consider it to be a paramount right, inherent in every people, to free themselves from oppression, when the action of the government violates their essential rights, and becomes too grievous to be borne; and that, from the nature of our federative system, it would be the most effectual mode to accomplish that object.

I have heretofore given publicity to my views as to the position which I conceive the slaveholding States should occupy in reference to the action of the last Congress; and I will not extend this long letter by recapitulating them, but refer you to my answer to the invitation of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, in the month of October last. Nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the opinions therein expressed. It will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate with you freely upon all subjects of public interest. Faithfully, I am your friend and obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

Col. A. B. Clitherall.

We heard, a few days since, of a gentleman in Alabama who had made up his mind not to vote at the approaching election, and gave the following reasons for his intended course: Said he, "I want the Union ticket in this State to be elected by a very small majority, for I believe that an overwhelming defeat of the Southern Rights party would ruin us. The North would be emboldened to yet greater disregard of our rights, whereas, if the majority is a small one, it will be construed into evidence of a strong resistance feeling here, and will restrain the encroachments of the North." Last winter, while the election was going on in this city, we happened to stand at the polls with a New Yorker, who had been resident here just long enough to vote, and perceiving a roll of Southern Rights tickets in his hand, we asked, with some surprise, if he was distributing them. "Certainly," said he, "I should like to see that box full of them. I vote this ticket," he continued, "not only because I believe that justice is on the side of the South in this controversy, but I am so well acquainted with the state of the public mind at the North, and know so well how it is acted upon by the state of feeling here, that I am satisfied that the surest way to restrain fanaticism there *and thus save the Union*, is to roll up a tremendous popular majority for Southern Rights."

The moral of these incidents is apparent. The Southern Rights party is the Resistance party, and in the spirit of resistance is to be found the only true conservatism, not only of our rights, but of the Union itself. There is not to be found in the history of the legislation of the last few years, one single redeeming feature which did not originate in regard for this spirit. Had the Southern States acted with union and zeal in sending delegates to the first Nashville Convention, the compromise measures would never have passed. Had the Southern Rights mass meeting at Macon, last August, mustered twenty thousand strong, we never should have heard of submission in Georgia. What was true then is true now. The Southern Rights party is yet regarded at the North as the party of resistance, and so, too, the Union party, however it may repudiate the name, is looked upon there as here, the party of submission. The people on both sides of the Chattahoochee are now engaged in a struggle in which these identical issues are involved. Not, indeed, whether they will resist or submit to the measures of the compromise, but whether the States are the provinces of the general government—whether an irresponsible majority at Washington or the people of the several States are really the sovereigns of the land. The country is divided into parties, one of which is essentially State Rights, and the other a consolidation party. *Columbus (Ga.) Sentinal.*

Poultry. There seems to be no branch of domestic economy less understood than profitably raising poultry. When we say profitably we do not speak of their value in dollars and cents, for we hold that every dwelling, however humble or splendid it may be, should have a few chickens around them; for there are times in almost every family, both in sickness and health, when money cannot buy the little luxuries that the chickens give us. What profit is there in keeping fifty or one hundred hens, without a corresponding supply of eggs? Most people think that chickens must pick up their own living, and yield a good supply of eggs in the bargain, but we have found that chickens forced to roam for their daily food, have little time or inclination to lay; and those who expect a good supply of eggs without generous feed, may as well plant their choice vegetable seeds in a sand bank, and look for tender, delicious vegetables. We have had some little experience in the "henery," and have found the great secret in getting a supply of eggs through the season, but not in driving the hens up hill, or in feeding them exclusively on gravel or in supplying them with chalk nest eggs. The whole secret consists in giving them plenty of food, grain and flesh; any of the grains will answer, as the chicken's mill is very convenient. For eight or nine months in the year chickens will supply themselves with animal food in the shape of insects, but the rest of the time we feed them regularly with flesh as well as corn. Boiled sweet potatoes is an excellent food for fowls, but with it they want grain of some kind, and flesh also. In our long, hot summers, poultry are inclined to become lousy, but if clean, good ashes are placed near the hen-house, the hens will dust themselves in them until the vermin disappear. Nature is their teacher, and hers is an unerring guide. A good shelter should be provided for the chickens to roost under; the manure of chicken properly saved, will repay the expenses of feeding. It is a great error to crowd too many chickens together. We know nothing of the patent chicken-hatching machines, but we do know that fifty hens will lay more eggs and raise more chickens upon one lot or enclosure than will one hundred. They do not flourish in a crowded state, neither will hens lay as well when great numbers are together.

A hen is a right prudish old lady, and affects great modesty in selecting her nest and laying her eggs, always taking a quiet, sly place when it can be found. We say, then, to our readers, keep no more fowls than you can and *will* feed well. Provide good shelters for them, save all the manure, and your gardens will pay in their increased productiveness, for all your *culture* of chickens and then when beef resembles sole leather, and bacon becomes stale, young chickens and fresh eggs will prove luxuries indeed. *Soil of the South.*

Pompeii. A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devasting labors of last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cartload of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthy mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

We learn from the Wilmington Commercial, that the tress work at the Neuse River Bridge, about 900 feet, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced and that the cars run to the river. The bridge will be in readiness by the first of August.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

The State Register hoists the name of Judge Douglas for the next presidency, subject to the decision of the democratic national convention. We take the following just tribute to the "Little Giant" from the introductory remarks of the editors:

"We have, as our readers will perceive, placed at the head of our columns the name of Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the presidency. In doing this we give expression not merely to our own constant and long-cherished preference, but, as we are fully convinced, of an overwhelming majority of the people of Illinois. In the ranks of the democracy of the State there is no diversity of opinion on the subject. Mr. Douglas is, beyond a doubt, the first choice of the entire party. He is emphatically the favorite of the West; he possesses the unlimited confidence of the people, and has always proved himself worthy to enjoy it. Endowed with ability of the highest order, and animated on all occasions by a pure and devoted patriotism, he has, in a comparatively short time, acquired a reputation coextensive with the Union, and honorable alike to his State and country. As Illinoisans we have reason to be proud of him, and cannot but rejoice that a discriminating public sentiment points him out as worthy to receive the highest civic honors which the constitution allows to any citizen.

To any man who might be the choice of the democratic party we would feel ourselves bound to yield a cordial and sincere support; but we confess that with Stephen A. Douglas as the standard-bearer of the democracy, we could go into the contest with an enthusiasm and energy which it would scarcely be possible for any other name to excite. The 'Little Giant' of Illinois would afford a rallying cry which no man since the days of 'Old Hickory' could command.

From the beginning we have been animated by these feelings. We have entertained a full confidence, that Mr. Douglas's position would designate him not only the most eligible and popular candidate of the democratic party, but as the man above all others whose standing and character were suited to the times and exigencies of the age, whose abilities and services would commend him to the firm and unyielding democracy of the nation, and whose character and past services, entirely separated from the factions and broils of the past, would secure the confidence and respect of all true men devoted to the Union, in every section of the country. But, while entertaining these views, we hesitated as to the propriety of puting forward his name, lest it might be thought that a spirit of selfishness influenced our people in pressing the claims of their favorite. We preferred that demonstrations should first be made in his favor elsewhere. We had an abiding confidence that his services would be appreciated, and his eminent character and merits in due time acknowledged. Nor have we been disappointed. The result has verified the correctness of our anticipations, and justified the course which we deemed it prudent to pursue. Everywhere there are indications, which cannot be mistaken, that Stephen A. Douglas is the choice of the people. From the North, South, East, and West the popular voice is heard in his favor, and his name is heard only in accents of praise. His course as a public man is everywhere hailed in terms of approval. On all sides he is acknowledged as the friend of Union—as the efficient and determined patriot whose exertions have ever been directed to the good of the country—always sternly opposed to the efforts which faction has made for the subversion of our free institutions.

Under these circumstances, we can no longer hesitate. Our preferences, long entertained and well founded, we find sustained by the earnest, true, and ever-constant democracy of the country. We throw to the breeze the banner of Douglas. We see in it the omens of victory; we hail it as the prestige of our hopes, our wishes, and our success. * * *

To the people of this State it is needless to address any considerations in his favor. They have seen him, poor and friendless, without patronage or resources, struggling against adversity, and bravely contending against untoward fortune. They know his truth, his honesty, and his devotion to the principles of republican freedom. They acknowledge his worth and patriotism. He has been tried in their service, and was never found wanting; on no occasion has he ever betrayed a trust, or disappointed the confidence of those who placed their reliance in his trustfulness and capacity. In one of the eastern papers we have seen him characterized as "the honest Douglas." The eulogium was well considered and faithful. His whole career has afforded an example which may serve as a model, and be pointed out as worthy of imitation and praise.

Such is the man whom the Illinois democracy commend to the popular confidence. We misrepresent no portion of that democracy in taking this course. Their unanimous voice is in his favor. There is no doubt, no hesitation as to his qualifications, or the policy of engaging in his support. None will withdraw their assent, or deny that we have expressed the popular wish.

We repeat, we throw his banner to the breeze. We call upon the friends of the Union everywhere to respect his worth, his ability, and his integrity. Under his command the hosts of democracy have no occasion to fear defeat. The prestiges of victory are on his side—the omens have declared in his favor—success is emblazoned on his standard—his very name is a watchword of triumph. He is no advocate of disunion—no wretched tool of faction, who places his own advancement above the integrity and prosperity of the country. All his energies have ever been devoted to the cause of union, peace, and harmony; and if the past may be regarded as any guarantee of the future, he will always be found in the path which patriotism points out; he will never fail to be recognised as the sincere republican, the true patriot, the unswerving friend of popular rights, the honest advocate of justice, the determined foe of every wrong.

This is our estimate of Stephen A. Douglas. It is founded upon long observation and actual knowledge. It has the sanction of the people of Illinois; and we speak in all confidence when we say there is none more worthy, none more available, none more competent to fill the highest dignity which freemen can bestow."

The Press is unfaithful and corrupt, *because the people will not sustain it in independence.* The great mass of mankind are under the influence of passion, rather than reason, in their political views, and hence they require to have their prejudices flattered. Private interest is thus advanced by ministering to these feelings, and therefore we find the organs of one party approving of every measure, however atrocious or unconstitutional, advocated by its leaders, and condemning every measure, never mind how just and lawful, espoused by its opponents.

Can a country prosper under such a wretched perversion of the blessings designed to be secured by a free press? Are we forever to be the sport of demagogues and selfish aspirants, who know no other motive of action but their own advancement and glory? Is it not worth some sacrifice on the part of every lover of truth and the welfare of the republic, that the press should be regenerated? Many will answer in the affirmative, but they almost despair of seeing it accomplished. We are aware of the difficulties that interpose in conducting an independent journal. The displeasure of patrons is constantly held up *in terrorem* over the editor's pen. The laconic phrase, "Stop my *paper*," from a subscriber, has a magic influence in stopping an editor's *ink*. For ourself, we can with propriety declare, that we never told a wholesome truth in our columns, which did not cost us *six dollars*. But, nevertheless, the work is practicable, though, like all great reforms, it will require time for its accomplishment, and the sustaing influence of the patriotic and disinterested. *Norfolk Argus.*

We have had a succession of delightful showers for the past few days. The corn crops look finely and indeed vegetation of every sort appears to be in a most flourishing condition. The "latter rains" have come to gladden the heart of the Farmer and to strengthen the faith of sinful man in the great Disposer of events "who orders all things for the best."

Graham Democrat.

Mammoth Head of Wheat. We have been presented, by one of our subscribers, J. W. Murray Esq. of this county, with a head of wheat, which measured nearly seven inches in length, weighed half an ounce, and yielded one hundred and seven beautiful and perfect grains. The kind of wheat of which this is a sample, we believe is known as the *golden chaff*. We wish our friend many returns of such a *golden* harvest. *Graham Democrat.*

[From the Halifax Republican.]

THE REVENUE ACT.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence in relation to the Revenue Act, passed at the last Session of our General Assembly.

Although not written with a view to publication, the letter of the Att'y. Genl. Wm. Eaton, Jr. Esq. contains an able and lucid explanation of the points to which his attention was directed—and, we doubt not, will remove all difficulty as to the proper construction of the law.

Halifax, June 23rd, 1851.

Dear Sir: Although I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I trust that you will pardon the liberty of this communication, and solve for me some difficulties arising out of the Revenue Law passed by the last General Assembly.

By the first section of that Act a person is required to pay three cents on every dollar of interest secured and actually due from or by any solvent debtor or debtors &c., upon all sums at interest &c., let his own liabilities, by way of interest, be what they may.

But the second section of the Act contains the following *Proviso*: "That every person shall have thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she or they owe, or pay or secure to be paid on his, her or their own debt or debts, which shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this Act." Now I desire to know whether this Proviso applies to the first section? If so, the Proviso itself is not perfectly clear to me. For instance—suppose A has secured to him interest to the amount of $150 upon sums of Money at interest, and that he owes, by way of interest, $100—has A a right to reserve from taxation, out of the $150 of interest secured to him, not only thirty dollars specified in the proviso, but also $100, being an amount equal to the sum of interest which A already owes? If A has such a right, then he is liable to a tax on $20 of interest only.

There is another point connected with the Act to which I beg leave to direct your attention. By the tenth section every person is required to render annually, to the Justice appointed to take the tax list, "The amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, att'y. agent or trustee, *or in any other manner whatsoever*, is liable for under the *revised* laws of this State." I desire to know whether *Clerks and Masters in Equity* are bound, under the said 10th section, to give in the interest collected by them or secured to them, in behalf of parties to suits in their Courts? The practice, I know is different, but I have heard many doubts expressed on the point, and, therefore, your opinion is requested.

Permit me also to inquire whether the words "under the *revised* laws of this State" are not an error of the printer, or of the Engrossing Clerk. If so what effect has the error in the construction of the 10th section?

An early answer is solicited.

Very Respectfully
Your ob't. serv't.
EDW'D. CONIGLAND.

Wm. Eaton, Jr. Esq.
Warrenton, N. C.

Warrenton, July 2nd, 1851.

Dear Sir:—Upon my return from Raleigh on yesterday, after an absence from home of nearly a fortnight, I received your letter of the 23rd ult. It will afford me pleasure to render you any aid in my power, and I regret that I did not receive your letter at an earlier day.

I am of the opinion that the 2nd proviso of the 2nd section of the Revenue Act of the last session is applicable to the first section of that Act, as fully to all intents and purposes as if it had been added as a proviso to the first section.

I am also of the opinion that every person is exempt from paying any tax upon thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and is further exempt from paying any tax upon an amount equal to the interest which he pays or owes upon his own debt or debts. If (to take the example suggested by yourself) A. has interest secured to him to the amount of $150, and owes by way of interest $100, the sum of $100 is exempt from taxation, and in addition to this, the sum of $30 is also exempt, so that the individual is only bound to list the sum of $20.

In relation to the 10th section of the Act which requires of every person to render "The amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable for" &c, I am of the opinion that no one is required to list funds held by him in his official character.

The Act of 1848, for which the last Act is a substitute, upon this point uses in substance and almost in words, the same language as the last Act. The usage under the Act of 1848 appears to have been universal

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

MR. MILLER'S ORATION.

The number of the Raleigh Register which was issued on the last 4th of July, contained the following:

"Why has the cup of national glory, and national joy, been mixed with waters of bitterness? Why has the tocsin of civil war been sounded—the cry of disunion raised? Painful as is the inquiry, we know not a better time to make it than when assembling to commemorate the birth day of the only true Republic remaining on the globe.

If it be found that the existing excitement, which has done so much to arouse the fears of the timid, and startle even the boldest and most determined, *has been caused by misstatements artfully got up to deceive the people* from motives of personal ambition, let the authors of it meet with the highest punishment—the scorn and contempt of an insulted people!"

The above was no doubt intended as a sort of introduction to the party portion of Mr. Miller's Oration, to be delivered that day. The Register was preparing the mind of the community for what the Editor knew would be uttered by the Orator, on a day common to all and the property and glory of all. We find nothing in the above extract of an enlarged or liberal character, but on the contrary, the existing excitement is attributed to the friends of Southern rights, and an attempt is made to mark them as the enemies of the Union and of public order. In addition to this, our assailants in the free States are told, in so many words, that the existing excitement "has been caused by misstatements artfully got up to deceive the people"; and in this way these vile fanatics are encouraged in their work of insult and aggression. We take this as the meaning and tendency of the above expression, because the Register is in the habit of denouncing what it calls Southern fanaticism, and because, furthermore, the article from which these extracts are made, *contains no hard words for the Freesoilers and Abolitionists*—the very men who caused the present excitement, and who are rushing this Republic to the gulf of ruin. Then came the oration. Portions of it, as we have heretofore stated, were in good taste and embodied sound sentiments; but much of it was devoted to an argument against State sovereignty and to denunciations of fanatics, disunionists and demagogues, "North and *South*." Why these wholesale denunciations of Southern men? Did the orator give the history of their wrongs? Did he show *who* and *what* had placed the Union in peril? No such thing. He included the *wronged* in the same sweeping condemnation with the *wrongdoers*; and that too after he had demonstrated, as he thought, that the Southern States could find no safety out of the Union under any circumstances, no matter what they might be required to endure at the hands of their assailants. We appeal to the printed Speech for proof of what we say.

And now what was this but a *party* Oration, so far as these sentiments are concerned? Did not the Orator *know* that a large portion of his audience differed with him on these points?

We have no idea of reviewing Mr. Miller's Oration, or of exposing the fallacies of any of its positions. It has been printed, it is true, but it will die with the occasion. Like many of the Register's anti-Southern Editorials, it will provoke momentary indignation and then be forgotten. That portion of it intended to benefit the Consolidation Whig party, will do no injury to the doctrines it assails. These doctrines are too firmly fixed in the very soil of the country to be shaken by light winds.

The Register denies that Mr. Miller charged the State Rights men with being Disunionists and factionists. This denial is worth something, at any rate, for it shows for the first time in that quarter, some respect for State Rights; but we refer to the Speech and to the *inference* to be clearly drawn from it, to sustain us in our remarks in relation to it. But if the Register denies and apologizes for Mr. Miller, what will that paper say for itself? *Can the Editor of the Register deny that he has charged the Democrats of this State, in so many words, with being enemies to the Union?* That paper, in a recent article against State sovereignty, declared that the "Democratic leaders in North Carolina *are determined on the destruction of the Union*," and charged that those who voted for the right of Secession at the late session of the Legislature, "*hated* and desired to *destroy*" the Federal Government! Dare that paper deny this statement? And yet such an Editor is the apologist for this Oration, which, it is denied by *him*, was not intended to reflect on the State Rights men as disunionists! Mr. Miller, to say the least, is found in bad company, and has for his defender a man who has made the very charge against his political opponents which is clearly deducible from the Oration, but which, as to the Oration, is bitterly denied—the Register, we presume, being willing to take all the blame of so infamous a charge on its own shoulders, provided it can free Mr. Miller from any blame in the premises. But we put them both in the same category—we can perceive no material difference between the two. One turns himself loose, in the Register, and uses rough and bold language in imputing bad designs to his political opponents; the other imputes the same designs in an Oration, but it is done *by inference* and in as smooth a manner as possible. The latter is exposed, and forthwith the former rushes to his defence. We leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

The last Fourth of July, it seems, was desecrated by the utterance of partizan sentiments in other places besides Raleigh. The Milledgville (Ga.) Union notices, in indignant terms, a similar course pursued in that place. That paper says:

"Had the orator "closed when he was done," his oration would have been pronounced appropriate to the occasion, an eloquent and interesting offering upon his country's altar. But after he had reached what we regarded his peroration, there was an *addenda* affixed, as inappropriate as it was violative of the true intent of the historical records to which it adverted. It brought vividly to our recollection the sentiment given by the eccentric Randolph, at a period like the present, when consolidation was obliterating all the landmarks of the republican creed. That sentiment was this: The Rights of the States—*Nil de mortuis nisi bonum.*" (say nothing of the dead, but what is good.) Indeed our friend, Col. McKinley, in his apostrophes to the Union, and his indirect rebuke of all who would not, under all circumstances, sing hosannas to it, seemed to think that it was for the Union, and not for liberty, that our fathers fought, and that in its maintenance in the spirit in which it was formed, the States had no more interest in it than if they did not exist. Of the rights of the States, he spoke no evil, for he did not once allude to them. A foreigner, ignorant of the construction of our government, would never have dreamed from this disquisition, that ours was any thing else than a grand consolidated democracy. Such a one too, in the historical records adduced by the orator and his exposition of them, would be involved in as much perplexity as would be the student of history, who strives to ascertain its facts from the romances of Walter Scott or the plays of Shakespeare. In this brief critique upon the production of Col. McKinley, we utterly disclaim any personal unkindness. We equally disclaim any partizan feeling, for we really do not know with what party he is now associated. His oration was public. It was delivered in the Capitol of Georgia—in the hall of her Legislature—a hall whose walls, we venture to affirm, never before echoed the enunciation of such ultra federal sentiments—sentiments so ultra, that we heard them disclaimed and repudiated by several of the most devoted Union men among us—and it was delivered at a time, when the rights of the States are in imminent jeopardy—when the Union—the glorious Union of our sainted sires, is more than ever before exposed to the yawning and bottomless gulph of consolidation. Under these circumstances we should be recreant to duty, faithless to the post we occupy, were we not to enter a solemn protest, against the general tone of that part of the oration to which we have adverted."

If the Editor of the Union had heard Mr. Miller's Oration, and had given an account of certain portions of it, he could not have done so more to the life than he has in the above.

Now, what we have to repeat, upon a review of this whole matter is, that it is grossly improper in any man to deliver party harangues on the Fourth of July, or to discuss points in politics or in relation to government, about which differences of opinion are known to exist among the people; and that all attempts to injure the cause of State Rights with the view of exalting and consolidating the powers of the General Government, or to produce the impression that the people of the South are to blame for the "existing excitement," while those of the North are not to blame, are calculated, no matter what the design or intention may be, to encourage our assailants in the free States and thus involve the Union in still deeper peril. *Such attempts are Disunion movements*, and we characterize them accordingly.

Let the Editor of the Register reflect upon these things, and answer us, if he can. We want no slang, nor do the people desire to be bored and troubled with it. Let us have facts and arguments. A cause which cannot sustain itself on its own merits, without the use of misrepresentation and abuse, deserves to fall, and it *will* fall, sooner or later.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

We caution the friends of Southern Rights and of the Union, especially in this and in the Orange Congressional Districts, to be on their guard about the first of August. The Consolidation leaders are engaged—*secretly* engaged, no doubt, at this time in concocting plans to be revealed and carried out by "runners" on election day.

The Weldon Patriot, we see, comes out for Henry W. Miller for Congress in this District, and advises its friends to vote for him.

Go to the polls and vote for those sterling patriots Venable, Daniel, and Ashe. There is no opposition to these gentlemen, it is true, but then your vote may be necessary to defeat the schemes of the Federal leaders. We anticipate no movement of the sort against Mr. Ashe, yet it is due to that gallant and unfaltering friend of our institutions that he should receive a good vote.

Perform your duty, friends, and there is no danger. Neglect it, and you *may* have cause deeply to regret it. "Forewarned, forearmed."

GREEN W. CALDWELL.

We make the following extract from a letter recently received from a distinguished Republican of Eastern North Carolina:

"I most sincerely hope that the Hon. Green W. Caldwell will be elected. The Major, in my estimation, is one of the purest patriots that lives. His course has always shown him to be the disinterested patriot and statesman. Always for his country, he has no sinister political ends to answer."

The above gives a correct sketch, with a few strokes of the pen, of Green W. Caldwell's character. As the writer well remarks, he is "one of the purest patriots that lives." If elected to Congress, he will be *the people's* servant. No scheming, no intrigues will engage his attention. Pure and honest himself, he will tolerate nothing like corruption and double-dealing at Washington City; and so long as *he* has a voice to raise, he will exert it in defence of the rights of his constituents. Such a man would do credit to his District and to the people of the State at large.

EDITORS IN HOT WEATHER.

We take occasion to give a most *feeling* endorsement to the following from the New York Commercial:

"TEMPERATURE AND EDITORIALS. It is told of some clergyman that while laboring under embarrassment in the treatment of his subject, he observed slight signs of weariness and dissatisfaction on the part of the audience, whereupon, leaning over the desk, and fixing his eye upon an individual whose lip was more openly curled in contempt, he said, "If any of you think you can do better than I am doing, you can come up and *try*." Now, if any one thinks that writing editorials (worth the reading) is only recreation at any time, and especially if they think that, in the present temperature, it is easy to pen anything brilliant or profound, they can come up to *our* desk and try. We venture to assure them that instead of covering the paper with emanations of the mind, corruscations of genius, and gems of thought, they will cover it with evaporations from their physical organization, falling in condensed drops from their fingers and face."

At the time of writing this the Thermometer is standing at ninety-one degrees, and *no rain*. We learn that the corn crop in this region is suffering very seriously from the long-continued drouth.

We return thanks to all the Wilmington papers for their notice of our tri-weekly. We confess to a little pride about it; it is the only tri-weekly Democratic paper that is now or ever has been published in North Carolina—and it is published too in a village that hardly had an existence 10 years ago. Is not that going ahead? The Fayetteville papers will also accept our thanks.

Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.

We hope the Editors of the Republican and Patriot will be able to continue their Tri-weekly after the campaign. It is doing noble service now in the good cause. Our friends in the Eighth—it will be the *immortal* Eighth after the 7th day of August—ought to extend to it the encouragement it so well deserves.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A Correspondent of the Register enquires if any steps have been taken by the Governor towards executing the act of the last session of the Legislature, providing for a Geological, Agricultural, and Mineralogical Survey of the State.

We understand that Gov. Reid has had this matter under consideration for some time, but that he has not been able, thus far, to procure the services of a gentleman suitable for the post. This work is a most important one to the people of the State, and it is, therefore, indispensable that the gentleman selected should be well qualified in every respect to perform it.

We are requested to state that Gen. J. R. J. Daniel will address the people of Wake as follows: At Rolesville on Friday the 25th of July; at Law's on Saturday the 26th; and at Dupree's (or Cottrell's) on the Monday following.

PEPPER. Just as we were discussing (on Thursday last) the merits of green corn, milk and peaches, &c., we were agreeably interrupted by a present from Mr. Pepper of some turtle soup. It was excellent, Pepper has no superior in his line.

The Washington City Republic denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Webster intended to resign his post as Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Edward Stanly has, as has been already announced, finally consented, against his own inclination, to become again a candidate for Congress in the Newbern District. He has been induced to declare himself a candidate solely for the good of the cause, and to prevent the election going by default. His competitor, Col. Ruffin, is said to be "a warm advocate of the right of Secession"—or, in other words, a Disunionist. The three Whig papers in the District speak with entire confidence of the triumphant election of Mr. Stanly. Mr. Venable will probably be the only Secessionist from the State in the next Congress, because he is the only candidate of that stripe who will not encounter strong opposition. The election comes off on the 7th of August, and we look forward to a thorough redemption of the State by the Whigs. *Richmond Times.*

The "Times" is "sadly out of joint" in its calculations in regard to this State. In the first place, Mr. Stanly is running because he *desired* to run; in the second place, his opponent is not a Disunionist; in the third place, Mr. Stanly is, for he encourages Northern aggression both by his speeches and votes; and in the fourth place, the Times will look forward in vain to a redemption by the Whigs of this State in August next.

In 1842 the Legislature of this State laid off the Congressional Districts according to law, but the Whig leaders, not liking the apportionment, changed it in 1846, so as to give themselves six out of the nine members. But now the tables are about to be turned. Even the Gerrymander will not save North Carolina Whiggery. We count with positive certainty on Venable, Ashe, Daniel, and Ruffin, and with a great deal of confidence on Caldwell; while Mr. Clingman, who will be returned by at least one thousand majority, has been repudiated and cast off by the Whig leaders. The Whig party proper, to concede the most to them, cannot elect more than four members; and the chances now are, decidedly, that they will have only three.

The Times will please correct mistakes.

How does it happen that the Times *now* has soft words for Edward Stanly? Did not that paper denounce him, soon after his celebrated submision Speech in the late Congress, as a traitor to his section?

As to the right of secession, Messrs. Venable, Ashe, Daniel, Ruffin, Caldwell, and Clingman all recognize it as the best if not the only remedy for the Southern States, *in the last resort*; but they are opposed to exercising this right at the present time.

The Times holds the advocates of the right of Secession to be Disunionists. What did Mr. Webster say at Capon Springs? Did he not say that *if the free States should break the compact the Union would be dissolved?* And if the compact should be broken what would the Times have the slave States do? Would they not be compelled to secede or withdraw from the existing Union? And would *they*, in thus seceding, be Disunionists, or instrumental in producing Disunion? It is no answer to say that if the compact is broken the Government is dissolved. The majority would listen to no such doctrine as that—they would hold on to the Government, declare that the Union was still in being, and would seek to punish as traitors all Southern men who should assert their rights.

The Times will please correct mistakes here also.

ABOLITIONISM.

We make the following extract from a Communication in a late number of the Asheville Messenger, a Consolidation sheet, and of course bitterly opposed to Mr. Clingman:

"It is strange that the intelligence of the country cannot foresee the true cause of what is affecting the institution of Slavery; that it is not the general laws of the country, the infraction of the Federal Constitution, nor the Abolitionists of the North, *but that it is the result of progress and the spirit of the age.* Slavery must exist or not exist in this country; and that must depend upon the moral influence in regard to it, rather than any law that governs it, and the interest which it may be, in the progress of time to the slaveholder. Slavery is a right that belongs exclusively to the States, and it may exist with some of the slaveholding States with profit, for a century after it becomes unprofitable to others. For instance, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina cannot retain slavery at this moment, with the same profit of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with their productive soil and valuable staples, and in any event the slaveholding States must soon enact prohibitory laws against the transportation and migration of slaves out of one State into another, for sale: consequently the slaves of each State will be confined to their own territory. *This state of things the establishment of a Southern Confederacy would not avoid*, nor would the old and worn out slave States be benefitted by the change; and they may rest assured that the sympathy of the fertile States of the Southwest, would never be so great as to take upon them the burden of the slave population of those sister States of the new Government, because it had become unprofitable and valueless: hence the importance that slavery should exist and belong exclusively to the rights of the States.

The third enumeration of the Federal census, will not take place before it will become necessary for the General Government to make some provision for the colonization of the slaves and free persons of color in the older slave States, unless before that time there shall be a great moral revulsion in the country in favor of slavery. Its boundary must be extended, or it cannot exist beyond the period above stated, upon its present territory. The two races can only exist together in the relation of master and servant, and that for the time only, that the labor of the slave is profitable. It is therefore evident, that this cannot be the case much longer, unless our slave territory shall be extended, when must come the test in regard to slavery. It is not, or will not be in retaining slavery, but in disposing of it after it shall become numerous, dangerous, and unprofitable, *then it will be yielded by the States, and the great struggle will be in regard to the manner in which the country shall dispose of it.*"

The above speaks for itself—no comments are needed. The enemy is in our midst. Shall we strengthen that enemy by putting down such men as Clingman and Green W. Caldwell, and by re-electing to Congress such men as Edward Stanly?

COPWAY'S AMERICAN INDIAN, is the title of a weekly newspaper, published in New York City, by George Copway (Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh) the celebrated Ojibway Chief. Mr. Copway gives the following as the principal subjects to which his attention will be directed: 1. The numbers and localities of the various Tribes of Indians. 3. Their condition in regard to civilization, education, and religion. 3. Their skill in the mechanical arts. 4. Their modes of subsistence. 5. Their languages. 6. Their manners, customs and character. 7. Biographies of their remarkable men, and anecdotes, notices of all books published on the Indians.

TWO BROTHERS. Col. John Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor of California, is the brother of Col. Wm. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for the same office in Pennsylvania. Two years ago, this gentleman, the Harrisburg Union says, crossed the plains, driving his own ox team, conveying his family to California.

AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGED. The lower House of the Legislature of New Hampshire has, by 92 majority, voted in favor of a bill giving $100 a year for five years to each county agricultural society, and $500 a year for ten years to the State Agricultural Society.

The Lynchburg Virginian learns that Dr. Williams and Mr. Hill, who shot each other recently at Nelson C. H. Virginia, are in a fair way to recover.

THE CONVICTION OF GEN. TALCOTT.—*His Dismissal from the Service.* The Washington Union of Saturday night contains the general order of the Adjutant General announcing the verdict of the Court-martial in the case of Gen. Talcott, and its approval by the President, dismissing him from the service. We make up the following summary of the charges and sentence:

Finding and Sentence of the Court.—After mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced, the court finds the accused, Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, as follows:

Charge I.—Specification guilty, and guilty of the charge. [This charge and specification was the violation of the 132d article of the regulations for the government of the ordnance department, in permitting and sanctioning a contract with Dr. Carmichael, of Richmond, for shot and shells, without the sanction of the Secretary of War.]

Charge II.—Specification guilty, and guilty of the charge. [This charge is that Gen. Talcott did, by evasion, order a contract to be made with Dr. Carmichael for shot and shells after the Secretary of War had positively refused to sanction such contract.]

Charge III. 1st specification, guilty, except the words therein, "and had previously reported to the Secretary of War." 2d specification, not guilty; 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th specification, guilty; and guilty of the charge.

[The first specification charges Gen. Talcott with ordering a contract with Dr. Carmichael for shot and shells when he knew that they were not wanting, and that he is therefore guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The second specification on which he is pronounced not guilty, charges him with a knowledge of Dr. Carmichael's intention to sell his contract for $6,500 to another party. The third specification charges him with knowing that Dr. Carmichal had engaged the proprietors of Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, to execute the said contract, and that he concealed his knowledge of the fact from the Secretary of War, notwithstanding repeated inquiries from him as to the fact, both verbal and in writing. The fourth specification charges that Gen. Talcott did, on the 18th of January, 1851, at the War Department, state to the Secretary of War, wilfully and falsely, and with intent to deceive him, that neither the proprietors of the Tredegar Iron Works nor any other establishment had any contract to furnish shot or shells to the Ordnance Department; whereas, in fact, and as the said Talcott well knew, a large contract for shot and shells, and then outstanding, had been given to Dr. Edward Carmichael, which he had, as the said Talcott further knew, engaged Joseph R. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works, to execute. The fifth, sixth, and seventh specifications charge him with repeated falsehoods and prevarications with regard to the said contract for shot and shells, which are charged to have been positively and wilfully false.]

The following is the sentence of the Court and the approval of the President:

Sentence.—And the court does sentence him, Brevet Brigadier Gen. George Talcott, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, "*to be dismissed the service.*"

11. In conformity with the 65th of the rules and articles of war, the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the President of the United States.

The following is the decision thereon:

Executive Mansion, July 8, 1851.

The foregoing proceedings of the court martial for the trial of Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott, having been laid before me, and having been by me duly examined and considered, I hereby confirm the same. MILLARD FILLMORE.

III. Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott accordingly ceases to be an officer of the army from this date.

In reviewing these proceedings the President has seen with regret, and feels constrained to notice, the irregularity and negligence which, throughout the transaction in which they originated, characterized the conduct of Brevet Col. Hugar, commander of the Fort Monroe arsenal. The confidence naturally reposed by him in the head of his corps furnishes undoubtedly some apology for his course, but cannot justify it.

The President deems it proper, particularly to express his disapprobation of all private correspondence on official business. Such a practice not only prevents the preservation of a distinct and intelligible record of any transaction, so indispensable in a government where public agents are liable to be frequently changed, but is imcompatible with the admitted accountability of every officer employed in the disbursement of the public moneys.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

PEARSON, J. In Stafford v. Newsom, from Stanly; motion for re-taxing the costs to be allowed. Also, in Ray v. Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court. Also, in Biggs v. Ferrell, from Martin, reversing the judgment in the Superior Court, and directing a non-suit. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, ordering a *venire de novo*. Also, in Kitchen v. Herring, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for the plaintiff. Also, in Motley v. Motley, in equity, from Stanly, directing the report of the Master to be reformed. Also, in Peppin v. Allison, from Martin, directing a reference to reform the report. Also, Dickinson to use of Bynum v. Jones, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Meadows v. Smith, from Jones, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Powers, from Stokes, declaring that there must be a *venire de novo*. Also, in Dalton v. Dalton, in equity, from Stokes, directing the injunction to be made perpetual and the costs to be paid by defendant Christina. Also, in Jones v. Simmons, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference. Also, in Mabry v. Bradley, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference. Also, in Pitt v. Albritton, from Pitt, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pitt v. Petteway, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Judge v. Houston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Dickson, Mallory & Co. v. Jordan, affirming the judgment. Also, State *ex rel* Britt v. Cook, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ferebee v. Baxter, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

NASH, J. In Huntley v. Waddill, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Walters v. Walters, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Arey v. Stephenson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Floyd v. Taylor, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, *Doe ex dem* Price v. Osburn, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pearce v. Blackwell, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ringgold v. McGowans, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Williams v. Davis, from Warren, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Hyman, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Stringer v. Burcham, from Carteret, judgment affirmed. Also, in Fitzgerald v. Patterson, in equity from Caswell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

THE ISSUE MADE UP. But the issue every where will soon be made up. It is made up fairly, squarely, in the old Keystone State, and no mistake. It is glorious to see the Democracy there. Their convention—their candidates, and no thanks to them for it—their presses are all for the compromise—all discarding free-soilism. They have taken out a clean bill of health, with nothing of the pestilence about it. On the other side is Johnston, with his fresh free-soilism—the resolutions of the Whigs, with their free-soil taint—the whole of this dish of soup held up by General Scott. On the one side nationalism; on the other sectionalism. It will be so all over the Union. Democrats need not fear to abide the issue.

Boston Post.

SHOCCO SPRINGS. As this is the season of the year when the invalid is looking to a place to which he may resort for the benefit of health, and the lover of pleasure for that which will heighten his enjoyments, we would respectfully call attention to the Shocco Springs, as offering inducements to public patronage equal to that of any establishment of the kind in the whole country. Every thing at Shocco is under the immediate supervision of their excellent proprietor Samuel Calvert, and we venture to say no one who may visit this scene of health and beauty will leave it dissatisfied. *Weldon Herald.*

We are authorized to say that the statement in the last Newbernian that a vote was taken at Hookerton upon the right of Secession, during the discussion there between Messrs. Ruffin and Stanly, and that but one hand was raised in its favor, is a positive falsehood, and that there is not the slightest foundation for such statement. *Golds. Rep. and Pat.*

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, July 14—10, a. m. The steamship Franklin arrived this morning at an early hour. Her news, commercially, is unfavorable.

The Franklin brings upwards of 100 passengers, and a large and valuable freight.

The Asia had arrived out in 10 days and 3 hours, and the Pacific in 10 days and 6 hours.

The Liverpool cotton market was flat, at a decline of ⅛d. since Friday. The sales on the 28th of June were 2,500 bales, and on the 30th 4,000 bales.

Flour had declined 2s. per barrel, wheat 3d. a 4d. per bushel, and corn 1s. per quarter. Oats and barley were 1s per bushel easier, and oatmeal 6d. per load lower.

The London corn market had also declined in consequence of the fine weather.

Moretary advices were favorable; money was easy, and the bullion in the Bank of England was increasing.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 14—2, p. m.

ENGLAND. Nothing of importance had transpired in Parliament. The visiters to the great exhibition are decreasing. The number on the 1st of July was 57,000.

A riot occurred at Liverpool on the 13th ult. between the police and the soldiers of the 91st regiment, which resulted in the arrest of several of the men belonging to the regiment for being concerned in the affray of a few nights previous.

The Earl of Derby died on the 30th, and Earl Stanly succeeds to his title.

The overland mail, with dates from Calcutta of the 15th and Bombay of the 20th May, had arrived. The commercial accounts were unfavorable.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 23d for New York.

The Lord Mayor gave a magnificent entertainment to the managers of the great exhibition on the 28th.

IRELAND. The accounts from this country are of little interest. The journals are greatly incensed at the determination of the commissioners with regard to the line of steamships from Galway to America.

FRANCE. The President's visit to Poictiers is the leading topic. His speech is expected to be strongly conservative in its character.

M. de Tocqueville is busily engaged drawing up reports in favor of a revision of the constitution, which it is expected will be presented to the Assembly on the 7th of July. The petition in favor of this revision of the constitution has been a failure, the whole number of signatures only being 1,000,000, and a large number of these have never been electors.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are most cheering.

SPAIN. A despatch from Madrid, dated the 28th, states that a vote of confidence had been taken in the Cortez, and a motion in favor of the ministry had been carried by a vote of 184 to 31. Much debate had ensued on the subject of the floating debt, but no decision had been arrived at.

SWITZERLAND. Letters from Berne announce the death of Count de Mulinen, formerly minister of Wurtemberg.

GERMANY. Accounts from Frankfort state that Austria, in reply to Prussia's demand for the disincorporation of her non-German States, had expressed her determination only to concede her demand by the consent of all the German States.

ITALY. The Sardinian Chambers had approved the Zoll-Verein treaty without debate, and had affirmed the treaty with Switzerland. The King of Sardinia was about to retire to Gaeta for the summer.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 6 P. M. The stock market is quiet—U. S. 6's, 1868, 116⅝; Pennsylvania 5's 91. Canton unchanged. Sterling Exchange has advanced ½ per cent., and is quoted 10¼ a 10⅜ premium. The money market is easy.

Flour is heavy under the Franklin's news. Sales to-day of 10,000 bbls. at 4 18 a $4 25 for common to straight State brands; Southern 4 37 a $4 50; Genesee 4 37 a $4 50 per bbl. Corn Meal 2 87 a $3. Rye Flour 3 37 a $3 44.

Grain rather heavy—sales of 5,000 bushels red Wheat at 94 cents; and 12,000 bushels Genesee at $1 12 per bushel. Sales of 30,000 bushels Corn at 57 a 58 cents for mixed; round yellow 60 cents. Rye is selling at 72 cents; and Oats 44 a 46 cents.

Provisions are quiet—sales of Mess Pork at 14 12½ a $14 25. Bacon steady, prices unchanged. Sales of Lard in bbls. at 8¼ a 9 cents.

Groceries quiet. At auction, 2,000 bags Rio Coffee at 8¼ cents per lb. Sugars and Molasses are quiet, and prices unchanged. Rice 3¼ a 3½ per lb.

The Cotton market is dull and tending downwards. Sales to-day of 3,000 bales at a ¼ cent decline.

Whiskey is selling at 23½ a 24 cents per gallon.

Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 33 cents per gallon.

The Drought—Effect on the Tobacco Crop, &c.

RICHMOND, July 15. From all parts of the State, we have accounts of severe drought, which has seriously injured the growing tobacco, and the crop must be extremely short. In consequence of this unpropitious prospect, tobacco has advanced here within a week or ten days past fully one dollar per cwt.

The Editor of the Mountain Banner, writing from Ashville N. C. aims the following at the great Pernambucator:

"Gen. Edney, United States consul to (and from) Pernambuco, is expected here soon. He is destined to renown, for his "Tracks of a Traveller" are enough to immortalize any one. I am trying to procure a full series of these luminous epistles from which to collect extracts under the title of "The Beauties of Edney." We have "The Beauties of Irving."—why not those of Edney? For instance, such as his description of Niagara Falls, which he likens to the vaulted arch of Heaven turned bottom upwards like a bowl, and a stream as large as the stream of life pouring into it! And then again his opinion that 'The Bride of Abydos' is the best poem Shakespeare ever wrote. He has also seen Varona, renowned as the place where Lord Byron has laid the scene of Romeo and Juliet. These are only a few of the "Beauties," but enough to show the character of them all. The General was born to——die.

EXAMPLE OF SELF-CONSECRATION. Mr. Nathan R. Cobb, an exemplary young merchant, connected with the Baptist church in Boston, at the age of 23 drew up and subscribed the following covenant: "1 By the grace of God I will never be worth more than $50,000. 2. By the grace of God I will give one fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. 3. If I am ever worth $20,000, I will give one-half of my net profits; and if I am ever worth $30,000, I will give 3-4ths; and the whole after $50,000." To this covenant Mr. C. adhered till he had acquired $50,000—and gave all his income afterwards. He was thus enabled to say on his death bed, "By the grace of God I have been enable to give away more than $40,000. How good the Lord has been to me."

A HINT TO BORROWERS. A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, one of our merchant princes:

"We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw, which was never before in print, and which we think, will amuse our mercantile readers, and not give offence to our venerable friend. We happened to be present when the occurrence took place. A gentleman met him in the street, and, upon a brief conversation, asked him to lend him ten dollars, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. S., raising his spectacles, replied—"Yes, sir, with pleasure, on one condition." "What is that, sir?" "Why, that when we next meet, you will turn your face towards me, look pleasant, and not turn it away! I lent Mr. —— a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has cut me, most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State Street, Commercial Street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his head away. When I lend a man money, and he is owing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I shall be willing to lend him again." This is a veritable story."

FATAL DUEL. A despatch from New Orleans, dated on Saturday last, states that a duel was fought on that day between Dr. Thomas Hunt and J. W. Frost, of the New Orleans Crescent, in which the latter was killed, having received a ball through the heart. The weapons used were guns *Bull. Sun.*

The weather has been exceedingly warm this week, thermometer ranging from 90 to 100. Corn crops are suffering for want of rain. *Salem Press.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday, July 6th, by Rev. Thomas W. Toby, Mr. Peter C. Fleming, to Miss Martha H. Davis, both of this City.

At Pittsborough, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Dr. John A. Hanks, to Miss Catharine B. Walker, youngest daughter of the late Carleton Walker.

DIED,

At her home, on Rocky River, Chatham County, on the 4th inst, Sophia D. Woody, wife of James Woody, and youngest daughter of Nathan Dixon, deceased, late of said County. By her death her husband and family experience a very great bereavement, in being deprived of an affectionate wife and tender mother, but they have the consolation of believing that the change to her is a happy one. [COM.

In Halifax County, on the 9th instant, with inflamation of the bowels, William W. Arrington, aged about 37 years, leaving a wife and six children. He was a good husband, kind parent, indulgent master, and was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

CHAR-COAL! CHAR-COAL!!

10,000 BUSHELS Char-Coal wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, July 18, 1851. 74—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street;

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N. R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 18 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $100,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851 71—td.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

**

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Pickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitution of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos 12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
23	38,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos 12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas ann Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday, in May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.

Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot:

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, } *Com'rs.*

June 11. 63—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoer of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffitt, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c., will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fedricksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

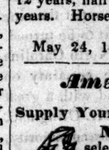
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the followng articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,	150 do. Half,
Prunes,	75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,	Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,	500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.
Figs	

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing these

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } in adv'ce.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

**Hecker's Prepared